Gazette of the United States, & Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 1292.] SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1796. [VOLUME X.

For SALE or CHARTER,

The Brigantine LIBERTY,

JEREMIAH MURPHY, Master.

Now lying at Albertson's wharf—she is an excellent veſſel, will carry about 1300 barrels flour, is completely found, and ready to receive a cargo. For terms, apply at No. 149, South Front-ſtreet.

Where may be had by the package only,

A ſmall conſignment of DRY GOODS, juſt received—conſiſting of,

Cloak,
Superfine Hairbine, & } CAMBLETS.
China
Crapes,
Corded Poplins,
Sattinet Laſting, &c.

Alſo a few bales CALCUTTA GOODS, viz.

Guzenahs,
Baftas,
Coſſaes,
Tickerys,
Punjim Cloths,
Humhums,
Gurrahs,
Black Taffeties,
Barhar,
Pullicat, & } HANDKERCHIEFS.
Bandanna
Choppa Romals,
Patna Chintzes, &c. &c.

Likewiſe a few hhds. prime Molaſſes,
A large quantity of beſt Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe,
50 boxes Spermaceti candles, and
A few barrels Beef.

October 27. *eod 8t

For Charter,

The Ship Dominick Terry,

Jacob De Hart, maſter: an excellent veſſel, of about 3000 barrels burthen.

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

September 27. d

For Charter,

The Daniſh Barque BENEVENTURA,

Samuel Stub, maſter,

A good veſſel, of about two hundred tons burthen.

JESSE & ROBERT WALN.

Sept. 17. dtf

FOR LONDON,

The capital ſhip CERES,

To ſail ſoon:—For freight or paſſage apply to DAVY, ROBERTS & Co. or

John Vaughan,

September 10. Front-ſtreet.

For Sale,

The Brig MARY,

Lying at Meſſrs. Willings and Francis's wharf, burthen 2000 barrels, built in Philadelphia in 1793 of live oak and red cedar.—She is well ſound, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. For terms apply to

Gurney & Smith.

Oct. 6. dtf.

For Boſton, Newbury-Port and Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire,

The Schooner LUCY,

Daniel Prowſe, maſter; will ſail in the courſe of a week, and take freight on moderate terms, for which, or paſſage, apply on board, or to

Joſeph Anthony, & Co.

October 27. d

Juſt arrived, and will this day be landed from on board the brig FAVORITE at Cheſnut ſtreet wharf.

25 Tons beſt Ruſſia Clean HEMP,

56 Tons old Sable ſlat IRON,
200 Coils beſt Ruſſia CORDAGE, aſſorted ſizes,
400 Pieces brown Ruſſia SHEETINGS,
100 Bolts Ruſſia DUCK,
240 Pieces Ravens do.
20 Half-down feather beds, and
A few pieces aſſorted DIAPER.

FOR SALE BY

Joſeph Anthony and Co.

The above mentioned BRIG will ſail in a few days, and take freight on moderate terms for Boſton or Salem, for which or paſſage, apply on board or as above

October 24. 10td

For SALE,

The Schooner INDUSTRY,

ſixty-ſeven tons burthen, almoſt a new veſſel and well found. For terms apply to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

If the Induſtry is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight very low for Boſton.

October 24. d7

For Freight or Charter,

The ſhip COMMERCE,

NATHANIEL CURTIS, Maſter.

Almoſt a new veſſel, 244 tons burthen, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For terms apply on board at Bright's wharf, or to

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

For Sale on board the above Veſſel,

A quantity of excellent COAL.

☞ Perſons having goods on board, are earneſtly requeſted to ſend their permits.

October 21. d10t

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP MARY,

SAMUEL PARKER, MASTER,

Two hundred tons burthen. Apply to JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

If the MARY is not ſold in a few days, ſhe will take freight for Hamburg. Apply as above.

October 21. d10t

WANTS a ſituation as CLERK, in a mercantile houſe in this city, a young man who can be well recommended: he is well acquainted with book-keeping, and writes a good hand. Enquire of the editor of the Gazette of the United States.

October 23. d6.

LANDING,

Out of different veſſels from England, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers on reaſonable terms,

Superfine and common cloths, and caſſimers
Ribbed and ſtriped do. do.
Blankets, mottled green and ſilk rugs.
Superfine blue, Claret, and common coatings,
Kerſeys, Bear-ſkins, plains and Halfthicks,
Swanſkins, Serges and Flannels,
Britiſh Ingrain Carpeting,
Hats aſſorted in caſes of 12 doz. each.
Chocolate chintzes, printed Callicoes and Handkerchiefs.
Scarlet Cardinals, and Scarlet Snail,
Yarn, Worſted, and Cotton hoſiery,
Beavers, Thickſetts, Velvets, Corduroys, &c. &c.
Buff and drab Genoa Cords of a ſuperior quality.
6d. 8d. 10d 12d. 20d. nails, and frying pans,
An aſſortment of Ironmongerry, Cutlery and a variety of India cotton, and ſilk goods.

Thomas & Joſhua Fiſher.

No. 5, Dock-ſtreet.

Alſo by the Glaſgow from Dublin,
1-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens aſſorted in boxes of 30 pieces,
do. Brown, Glazed Linnen.

Oct. 17. dtf.

The Cargo of the Polacre Independent, CAPTAIN CATHCART, from Alicant and Liſbon, landing at the ſubſcribers wharf—

28 Pipes of Brandy
18 Bales of Spaniſh wool
3 do. of Anniſeed
7000 Buſhels of beſt Liſbon Salt
80 Boxes of Lemons

For ſale by WILLINGS & FRANCIS.

ALSO,

Seventy Hogſheads of prime JAMAICA SUGARS, received by the ſhip Dominick Terry, Capt. De Hart, from Kingſton.

Sept. 15. d

Juſt Arrived,

By the Fly, Captain Hubber, from London,

Double racked, Brown Stout PORTER,

in hogſheads.

Painters' Colours, in 1-2 and 1-4 cwt. kegs, packed in hogſheads.
Copperas in hogſheads.
Whiting, &c. For Sale by

Peter Blight.

October 25. dxtts2w

For Sale,

This day Landing from on board the ſhip Concord, Captain Thompſon, from Amſterdam,

Gin, in pipes
Empty Gin Caſes
Hock in caſes of 4 doz.
Glaſs Tumblers in cheſts
Sweet Oil in caſes
Patte Graſſe Cheeſe in boxes, &c.

Alſo Landing by the Louiſa, Capt. Bell, from Liſbon,

60 Quarter-caſks Liſbon Wine.

On Hand,

A quantity of Brandy, Hazle-Nuts in ſacks, &c.

Peter Blight.

October 17. d2w eo2w

For Sale,

By Jehu Hollingſworth, & Co.

25 hhds. Weſt-India Rum, 3d and 4th proof,
5 Barrels beſt Indigo, and,
A few thouſand buſhels of Turk's Iſland ſalt.

Oct. 17. d.

FOR SALE,

An elegant HOUSE, No. 78, Walnut-ſtreet;

WHICH is 25 feet front, by 171 feet deep, with a lot adjoining, 20 1-2 feet wide, by 72 feet 8 inches deep. (This lot is back of the houſe occupied by George Willing, Eſq.) The houſe is completely finiſhed in every reſpect. It is 50 feet deep, has two large parlours, the front one 24 feet, the back one is 22 feet, by 18 1-2 feet, a handſome drawing-room, 24 1-2 feet by 24 feet. The rooms below, the drawing-room and the chambers adjoining, have mahogany doors, and theſe as well as the rooms above them have a communication with each other. The height in the firſt and ſecond ſtory is 12 feet, and have ſtoco cornices, and nine rooms up ſtairs, beſides the garrets, which are divided into three rooms, a good kitchen, waſh-houſe, milk and bathing-houſes, a large ice-houſe, a pump in the yard, and a 3 feet 3 inch alley, that leads into Fourth-ſtreet, The cellars are laid with lime, and floored with two inch plank, and plaſtered. The yard is well paved, and the houſe is clear of ground-rent. All the rooms have bells in them, and the chamber bells ring in the garret, as well as in the entry down ſtairs. All the chambers have white tiles, except the one next to the drawing room, which has as well as the drawing-room and the two parlours below, marble chimney pieces. The drawing-room, the two parlours below, and the entry, are papered up to the third ſtory: In the room over the kitchen is an open ſtove. In the waſh room there is an oven, and the back buildings, from the cellar, all the way up, have large cloſets, and in the cellar is a large bottle rack, a wine ſtore is taken off of the cellar, and three bins to hold bottled liquor are made in ſaid room with padlocks to them; the whole cellar and the cock-loft are as well plaſtered as any room in the houſe. In ſhort, the houſe is in every reſpect completely finiſhed. Poſſeſſion ſhall be given in ten days after the houſe is ſold. Two brick ſtables in Walnut-ſtreet, with two coach houſes, one of them will hold two carriages, the other one. The ſmalleſt ſtable has room for three, and the largeſt for four horſes. It is is 21 feet front on Walnut-ſtreet by 50 feet, 3 inches deep. They have excellent lofts over them. The building is arched and laid with lime and two-inch plank, and the cellars will hold about 100 pipes of wine: Is clear of ground rent, and has the priviliege of an 11 1-2 feet alley, that leads into Fifth-ſtreet. Alſo a brick ſtore, 33 feet front on Fourth-ſtreet, by 50 feet deep, which might at a ſmall expence be turned into a handſome dwelling houſe having been ſo contrived in the building. It has a yard 48 feet 6 inches wide, by 24 feet deep, has a rain water pump, and other conveniences, and the cellar is laid with two inch plank, and is now rented at 40 dollars per month. This building is ſubject to a ground rent of 11 dollars 3-4 per annum. The ſtore and ſtables I would give immediate poſſeſſion of.

George Meade,

No. 78, Walnut Street.

Oct. 26. dx.

WANTED,

An APPRENTICE to the Printing Buſineſs.

Enquire at this Office.

SAIL CLOTH.

On Monday, the 31ſt inſt. will be Sold at Public Sale, at the Store of Meſſrs. George Hunter & Co. No. 153, Pearl ſtreet, New-York,

275 Pieces of the Beſt Engliſh Weſt Country Sail Cloth,

By ſome perſons called Eaſt Coken, and by others Weſt Coken.—It is of known excellency; wears white, and does not mildew.

October 18 dta9th

NOTICE.

A Conſiderable part of the SAIL CLOTH, advertiſed to be ſold at New-York, the 31ſt inſt. having been damaged at ſea, and ſold for account of the underwriters, the ſale cannot take place as above advertiſed.

October 28.

Juſt Imported,

In the ſchooner Lucy, Capt. Prows, from Maderia, and to be ſold by

ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,

Beſt London particular Madeira Wine,

Three years old,

In pipes, hogſheads, and quarter caſks, fit for immediate uſe.—They have alſo for ſale,

A few bags of Juniper Berries.

October 28. w&s4w

Sales of India Goods.

The Cargo of the ſhip Ganges, capt. Tingey, from Calcutta and Bengal,

CONSISTING OF

A Large and general aſſortment of Bengal and Madras COTTON and SILK GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE

A variety fine worked and plain Muſlins,

Doreas, &c. Alſo,

A Quantity of Excellent Sugar,

In boxes and bags—and BLACK PEPPER,

For Sale by

Willings & Francis,

No. 21 Penn Street.

June 8 §

Iriſh Linens, &c.

Imported per the ſhips Glaſgow, from Dublin, Liberty, from Cork, and brig Mentor, from Belfaſt,

4-4 and 7-8 Wide IRISH LINENS,

In whole and half boxes,

Aſſorted from 11d. to 4s. ſterling—Alſo 5-4 wide Sheetings, and low priced yarn and worſted Hoſe.

On Hand,

7-8 Wide Lawns.
Diapers and Table-Cloths
A few boxes Tickens and Checks
A few bales Flannels
Cork and Belfaſt Sail Cloth, Nos. 1 and 6
25 Boxes } Window Glaſs, { 6 by 8,
10 Ditto } { 7 by 9,
5 Ditto } { 8 by 10.

The above mentioned Goods are all entitled to the drawback, and will be diſpoſed of by the package on reaſonable terms.

James, Clibborn & Engliſh,

No. 6, N. Front-ſtreet.

10th mo. 19th. dtf

For Sale,

Carolina Rice in whole and half tierces,
Cotton of Cayenne and Trinidad,
Soal Leather, entitled to drawback,
Boſton Beef, and
Mould and dipt candles.—Apply to

Iſaac Harvey, jun.

No. 5, South Water-ſtreet.

10th mo. 17. d3w.

For Sale,

By J. WARDER, PARKER & Co.

An Invoice of Cordage,

Conſiſting of different ſizes, from 12 inch cables down to rope of 2 inches, of different lengths: Imported in the ſhip Swift, from Hull, and entitled to drawback.

Sept. 27. dtf

Landed this Day,

At Morton's Wharf, from the brig Fame, Captain Knox,

A quantity of Barbadoes Rum & Sugar.

For Sale by

Kearny Wharton.

October 24. d6

Wants a Place,

Either as Clerk or Book-Keeper in a Store, a Perſon who can produce good references as to character, &c. Apply at th Office of this Gazette.

October 24. 3

JOHN MILLER, Jun. & Co.

No. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

Have Imported in the late veſſels from Europe, &c.

AND HAVE FOR SALE,

A general aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon—Amongſt which are,

BROAD and narrow CLOTHS,
Plain and twill'd COATINGS,
Roſe ſtriped and point BLANKETS,
FLANNELS and BAISES,
HATS aſſorted in caſes,
IRISH LINENS,
INDIA GOODS, generally,
A Conſigned Invoice of IRONMONGERY,

Comprising a capital aſſortment to open a ſtore—including Thirty Caſks of NAILS. This invoice will be ſold entire on very advantageous terms.

September 20. d

A CLOSE COACH, which has run about 7 months, and a pair of brown, able-bodied HORSES, for ſale on reaſonable terms. Apply at No. 63, ſouth Third-ſtreet.

P. S. The coach is more particularly calculated for the winter ſeaſon, having large glaſs lights and Venetian blinds.

October 24 d1w

LOST, yeſterday afternoon,

A BUNCH of KEYS, the owner of which will be thankful to any perſon who may have found the ſame, to have them with the printer. Oct. 27. 2

WM. HOLDERNESSE, No. 76,

HIGH-STREET,

Has received by the late arrivals,

A Well Selected ASSORTMENT of

Silk Mercery, Linen Drapery, and Haberdaſhery Goods,

Which he will ſell, wholeſale and retail, on the very loweſt terms;

Amongſt which are

Some elegant 4-4 and 7-8 Chintzes and Cottons, new patterns
Ditto Furniture ditto
Ditto Dimity
Tamboured, Book, and Jaconet Muſlins
Ditto in Gold and Silver
Ditto Neckcloths, very fine
Mantuas of the firſt quality
Silk and Cotton Hoſiery
Umbrellas of the firſt quality, aſſorted
Iriſh Linens, very fine, and Table Linens
Marſeilles and Cotton Counterpanes
Roſe Blankets aſſorted—&c. &c.

October 26. d

Imported in the late arrivals from Europe and the Weſt-Indies,

Holland Gin, in pipes
Choice St. Croix Sugar and Rum
Martinique Molaſſes, in hogſheads
Choice old Liſbon Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
London Particular & London Market Madeira Wine, in pipes, half-pipes and quarter-caſks
Malmſey Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter-caſks
Teneriffe Wine, in pipes
Ruſſia & Flemiſh Sheeting and Ravens Duck, in caſes
Window Glaſs, 8 by 10, in boxes
Coffee Mills and Straw Knives, in caſks
Mill Saws and Croſs-cut Saws, in boxes

Alſo, on hand,

A few cheſts of Bohea Tea; Jeſuits Bark; Aſſafœtida and Tapioca; and a few bales of Coſſaes, Baftas, Gurrahs, Bandanna and Muſlin Handkerchiefs, and a complete aſſortment of 5-4 and 6-4 Boulting Cloths.

For Sale by

Pragers & Co.

October 20 d2wm&tham

Country Rum,

And a few pipes of Vinegar,

For Sale by

Ezekiel Hall,

At the ſtores of Mr. Edward Stow, jun. No. 4, South Water-ſtreet. October 20. d

A CAPITAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS.

John Miller, jun. & Co.

Excluſive of their own importation now opening,

Have received by the William Penn, Caroline and Diana CONSIGNMENTS,

Which comprize a capital aſſortment to open a Dry Goods Store.

—Amongſt them are—

Common, ſuper and ſuperfine Cloths,
Plain, twill'd and ſtrip'd Coatings,
Baizes and Flannels,
Point, roſe and duffil Blankets,
Plain and puntea Caſſimeres,
Swanſdowns,
Printed Calicoes,
Scotch Threads,
Hoſiery.

They will be ſold either in whole, or in part, by the package, on terms which render them an object worthy of attention to purchaſers. dtf Oct. 21.

Beſt Boſton & Nova-Scotia Mackarel,

Excellent Haliſax Salmon in bbls.
47 bbls. prime Coffee,
Beſt Boſton Beef,
Codfiſh in hds.
Spermaceti Candles,
Spermaceti, and Northern } OIL.

Mould and dipt, tallow candles, of a ſuperior quality.

A few boxes excellent brown ſoap,
6 Bales of Corks.
40 Pipes excellent Liſbon Wine.
A few ſacks of Feathers.
A few bales India Muſlins.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH ANTHONY, & Co.

October 21. dx

Landing this day,

From on board the Brig Caroline, at Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf,

FORTY PIPES

London proof Holland Gin.

For Sale by

Joſeph Anthony & Co.

October 21. 6

To be Rented,

A Small and Convenient BREWERY, at Morris Ville, oppoſite Trenton.

ALL the Apparatus for Brewing new and in good repair: A number of Barrels and Half-Barrels will alſo be rented. Poſſeſſion may be had at any time. Enquire of Mr. Garrett Cottringer in Philadelphia, or Mr. Robert Morris, jun. or Daniel Mun at Morris-Ville.

October 20, 1796. mth&s2w

Loſt Laſt Evening,

At Ricketts's Amphitheatre, (ſuppoſed to be taken by ſome villain out of a gentleman's pocket)

A red Morocco-Leather POCKET-BOOK,

Containing about 185 dollars in bank notes; three notes of hand of Roſs and Simſon, No. 304, 305 and 306, dated 12th laſt Auguſt, payable 60 days after date, to the order of Paul Siemen, together for 5150 dollars; an order of Mrs. Ann Macpherſon, from Paul Siemen, on Lachlin Mac Neal, Eſq. at Port-au-Prince, for 100 dollars; beſides ſeveral letters and papers of no uſe but to the proprietor. The notes of hand and order are without endorſement. EIGHTY DOLLARS REWARD is offered to any perſon who will diſcover and ſecure the thief, and FORTY DOLLARS for only bringing the above mentioned notes and papers at No. 129, corner of Front and Mulberry ſtreets. d Oct. 11.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

I OBSERVED some shameful mis-statements of the writer in your Gazette under the signature of Phocion, respecting the conduct of Mr. Jefferson while governor of Virginia in the year 1781, and having been personally present, in actual service, through all the active scenes of that year, from its commencement, and before, until after the termination of the siege of York, I can state what that conduct really was, with more truth and certainty than either Phocion or his friend Charles Simms, neither of whom appear to know much about what they have written, and were certainly neither of them in Virginia at the period referred to. First then, it is not true that "Mr. Jefferson *abandoned his trust at the moment of invasion*"—Arnold's invasion took place in January, 1781, Mr Jefferson remained in his station through the whole period of that invasion. Cornwallis's invasion took place in May, 1781, and he continued to advance into the country until the beginning of June, when he commenced his retreat before the Marquis Fayette into the lower country, on the sea-bord, the Marquis having taken the command about two months before. Mr. Jefferson did not resign at all, or abandon his station, he remained in office until after Cornwallis's retreat, and until the time for which he was constitutionally elected, had expired, to wit, the 12th of June, 1781. Before he left the office, however, Mr. Jefferson demanded of the legislature, a full enquiry into the conduct of the executive for the last twelve months, which was accordingly granted by the resolution of the 12th of June, 1781, and the 26th of November following appointed for the enquiry, being a period of near six months allowed to bring forward any charges or proofs against Mr. Jefferson. On the 26th of December, 1781, the assembly proceeded to take up the enquiry at large, on the report of a committee of their own body, and having first voted that no charge or accusation whatever, appeared against Mr. Jefferson, and "*that there never was any cause for the enquiry, but some vague and groundless rumours*," they unanimously passed the resolution of the 12th December, 1781, already published in your gazette, Mr. Fenno, and which if Phocion's candour will permit him again to read, he will find not merely an acknowledgment of Mr. Jefferson's ability and integrity, and *altogether silent on the want of firmness*, but containing express thanks for "*his attentive administration of the powers of the executive while in office.*"

Secondly, Mr. Fenno, It is not true that Mr. Jefferson at any time fled before a few light-horsemen, and shamefully abandoned his trust, or, as suggested by Charles Simms, contributed by his conduct to the loss and distress which accrued to the state, in the destruction of the public records, and vouchers for general expenditure.—Let facts speak. In a few days after the arrival of Arnold's fleet, the enemy proceeded 150 miles up James's river, and landed his troops within 24 miles of Richmond, the night before his march to that place. All the militia of the state, which could be armed being then out, under the command of General Nelson, about sixty miles distant, in the neighbourhood of Williamsburgh, and no defence at hand for the security of Richmond, but about 200 half-armed militia, under the command of Baron Steuben, who could do nothing more than cover the removal of the records and military stores across James River, from Richmond to Manchester, and secure the boats and batteaus on the Manchester side to prevent the enemy's passing; the writer of this remained in Richmond with the last detachment of militia that passed the river with records and stores, and until the enemy (about 9 o'clock in the morning) had entered the lower part of the town, and began to flank it with their light horse, he saw Mr. Jefferson as active as man could be, as well the night before, as that morning, issuing his orders, and using every exertion to remove the records and stores. He afterwards saw him at Westham, five miles above Richmond, where Arnold pushed a detachment to destroy the stores at that place, and which thro' Mr. Jefferson's exertions were almost entirely saved. The next day, when the enemy evacuated Richmond, the first man the writer of this saw, as he entered the town, was Mr. Jefferson. Let a candid public then determine whether conduct like this, to which the writer hereof was an eye-witness, manifested want of firmness, or an abandonment of trust. The situation of the State was at that time peculiarly distressing, the whole of its Continental quota of troops were then acting in South Carolina; many thousand stand of arms had been supplied for the defence of North Carolina, and Arnold's invasion found the State, almost totally defenceless. The state of things was little better in a few months afterwards when Cornwallis' invasion happened, and the Marquis Fayette took the command, since it is well known, that thro' the whole of that campaign, the Marquis thro' want of arms never had more than three or four thousand militia badly armed, in aid of the few continental troops that were detached from the Northern army to Virginia, such was the deplorable situation both of the State and Continent, for want of arms. In respect to Tarleton's sudden march to Charlottsville, during that campaign, in order to surprise the Governor and Assembly, it will be remembered that the Marquis' army was inferior to Cornwallis', and had few or no cavalry attached to it, that at Charlottsville there was not even a single company of militia, and that Tarleton made a rapid march of about 60 miles thro' the country at the head of about 500 cavalry. The writer of this was also present at Charlottsville at the time, and saw Mr. Jefferson, and his Executive Council attending their duty at that place with the Assembly; it will not be pretended then, under the circumstances stated, that Mr. Jefferson "*fled before a few light horsemen, and shamefully abandoned his trust*," as is falsely asserted by Phocion.

But, Mr. Fenno, why do the enemies of Mr. Jefferson, cavil at his honourable acquittal alone by the Assembly of Virginia, from groundless and unfounded charges? they well know that at the end of that very year, his brave and gallant successor in office, General Nelson was subjected to public accusation and impeachment before the Assembly for supposed misconduct in office, and honorably acquitted by the same body, in the same manner precisely, and with an unanimous vote of thanks, as in the case of Mr. Jefferson. No proof appeared against either, the accusation in each case was declared to be groundless, and the honorable reputation of both, stand or fall by the verdict of the same body. I leave it with a candid public to form their own reflections.

A SUBSCRIBER.

26th October, 1796.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

PHOCION—No. XI.

WE have seen that the first advice given by Mr. Jefferson to the people of Virginia, relative to the constitution, was not to adopt, but to try a second convention; his *subsequent* advice was, to adopt or not, *on a contingency*, that is, to adopt if *nine* states had not previously adopted, to reject, if that number of states had previously adopted, in other words, to risque an *ultimate dismemberment* of the states in an experiment, to obtain the alterations which *he* deemed necessary. On examination this advice will be found as pregnant with mischief to the United States, as it was absurd and whimsical.

If the four first deliberating states (particularly if they had happened to be states in geographical contiguity, which was very possible) had refused to ratify the constitution, what might not have been the consequence? Would the *assenting* states have tamely suffered themselves to be *coerced* into the amendments, which the *dissenting* states might have *dictated?* Could any thing but objections to the constitution of the most *tender* kind have justified the hazarding an eventual *schism* in the union, in so great a degree as would have attended the advise given by Mr. Jefferson? Can it be denied that the person who entertained these objections was strongly opposed to the constitution?

The opponents of the constitution (or the *anti-federalists* as they were called) acknowledged, *like* Mr. Jefferson, the necessity and utility of union, and generally speaking, that the constitution contained many valuable features; *like* him, they only contended that it wanted some essential alterations to render it a safe and good government; *like* him, they *only* wanted a *second* convention, to alter the constitution, so as to remove all the objections which had been made, by what they called the people, but in truth, by a few factious disorganizers or visionary theorists in the several states.

If Mr. Jefferson's advice was not *dangerous*, it certainly was *ridiculous* in the extreme. According to that advice, the question before a state convention would not have been on the merits or demerits of the constitution, but the only question would be, *in what numerical order the state stood:* if she were the *ninth* state, then it was unnecessary to discuss the merits of the instrument; it must be *adopted* at all events; but if she happened to be the *tenth*, it must then be *rejected* at all events, without any discussion. It would have been simply necessary to have ascertained, how many states had adopted, which *fact* being known, the *adoption* or *rejection followed of course;* and tho' in other cases, it should seem that the more states had adopted a measure, the stronger would be the recommendation, as an evidence of the approbation of the people, yet in this case, the ingenious Jefferson reversed the rule, and the more states had adopted, the *less* credit ought it to have with the remainder.

But when this very sage advice was given, it happened never to occur to its author, that two conventions might be in session at the same time, and that either of them, by its adoption, would make the *ninth:* what was to be done in this dilemma? if his advice was proper for Virginia, it was proper for *all* the other states, how would they settle the etiquette, which was to adopt without amendments, and which was to reject, to obtain them? it would have required conferences and negotiations, in which not a syllable would have been said, respecting the merits of the constitution, but the whole discussion would have turned on, which ought to adopt, to complete the magical number, *nine*.

If the contest had occurred between a large and a small state, Virginia and Delaware, for instance, the dispute indeed might easily have been settled: Virginia would say, do you adopt, and we'll drive them into amendments: little Delaware would not contend with the antient dominion: But a serious difficulty would have arisen, had the contest been between Virginia and Pennsylvania, and both were determined to adopt or reject: if no *compact* could have been concluded between them, I cannot see how Mr. Jefferson's scheme could have operated: if both refused to adopt, there would not have been the *magic* number; if both determined to adopt, then *ten* states would have adopted, and no amendments obtained.

And all this, thought Mr. Jefferson, might be accomplished with ease, and *without schism!* Suppose the *four largest states*, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Massachusets and New-York, had *rejected* the constitution, and *insisted* upon all the amendments which their several conventions required: is it probable that the other nine states would, without a struggle, have relinquished their opinions, and been *brow beat* into a string of amendments, which they, in accepting the constitution, had deemed frivolous, unnecessary or dangerous? or on the other hand, had the *four small states* withheld their consent, in order to coerce the nine others into amendments, is it likely the latter would have been swayed, by any apprehensions, to alter a constitution, on which they had rested their hopes of future happiness?

In reviewing the sentiments of Mr. Jefferson, respecting the constitution, we are compelled to ascribe the contradictions and absurdities they discover, to a natural unsteadiness of principle, on the subject of government, and to a disposition, which is very manifest, to please both parties, uncertain, for a time, which would preponderate. Thus *his* opinions, like some law cases, were often quoted by *both sides*. At the first appearance of the constitution, he had very *serious objections* to it—and *recommended another convention*—when he found that it was likely to be adopted, his objections diminished, and he advised the adoption by nine states—when he found that the constitution was a favorite with the people, then his objections nearly vanished, and he was content that *Congress** should recommend amendments where they should be found necessary, he *deprecated another convention*.

If at the latter stage of the business he found it expedient to acquiesce in the will of the majority, it remains to enquire, whether he has, since the operation of the federal government, continued his acquiescence, or whether, finding in this country, on his return from France, a party, unfriendly to that government and to the constitution, from which it emanated, his former enmity has not broke out again, and displayed itself in hostile acts, too conspicuous to have escaped notice and censure.

To prove that Mr. Jefferson has been for many years a determined opponent of the federal constitution and of the measures which have flowed from it, under the administration of Washington, I will now proceed to shew that he was the *institutor* and *patron* of the *National Gazette*, published in Philadelphia, the *object* and *tendency* of which were to *vilify* and *depreciate* the *government* of the United States, to *misrepresent* and *traduce* the *administration* of it (except in the single department of which he was the head) implicating in the most virulent censure the *majority* of both houses of *congress*, the heads both of the treasury and war departments, and sparing not even the *chief magistrate* himself; that in the *support* of this paper, thus hostile to the government, in the administration of which he held so important a trust, he did not scruple to *apply the money* of that very government; departing by this conduct from the rules of official propriety and obligation, and from the duty of a discreet and patriotic citizen.

This charge is supported in several ways.

1st. By direct proof of an *official* connection between the *secretary of state* and the *editor of the National Gazette*—a little antecedent to the *first establishment* of that paper.

2d. By direct proof, as we have seen, of the secretary's being opposed to the present government of the United States, while it was under the consideration of the people.

3d. By his avowed opposition to the *principal* measures which have been adopted in the course of its administration, particularly those *relating to the finances*.

As to the *connection* between the *secretary of state* and the *editor* of the National Gazette, neither of the following facts can or will be disputed.

1st. That the *editor* of the National Gazette was a *clerk* in the department of *state* for foreign languages, and as such, received a *salary of two hundred and fifty dollars a year*.

2d. That he, became so antecedently to the establishment of his Gazette, having actually received his salary from the 17th August, 1791, and not having published the first number of his paper till the 31st October following.

3d. That at the time he became so, there was another character, a clerk in the same department, who understood the *French language*; and that the *editor* of the National Gazette was a *translator of that language only*.

4th. That the appointment was not made under any *special* provision, marking out a particular clerkship of the kind, its duties, or its emoluments; but under a *general authority to appoint clerks*, and allow them salaries, not exceeding the average of five hundred dollars each.

5th. That the editor of the National Gazette, *immediately* preceding the establishment of that paper, was the superintendant or conductor of a paper belonging to Childs and Swaine, printed at New-York.

These are *the facts:* the *conclusion* is *irresistable:* the *secret intentions* of men being in the repositories of their own breasts, it rarely happens, and is therefore not to be expected, that direct and positive proof of them can be adduced.

Presumptive facts and circumstances must afford the evidence, and when these are sufficiently strong, they ought to *decide*.

We find the *head of a department* taking the *editor of a Gazette* into his employment, as a *clerk, with a stated salary*, not for any *special* purpose, which could not have been accomplished otherwise; for besides his own competency to translate from the French, and his general practice, he had, *at the time*, in his department, a clerk, who was capable of performing the *very service* required, and could, without difficulty, have procured others similarly qualified: nor, from any particular necessity arising from a too limited allowance, or any other cause; for he had it in his power to allow an adequate compensation to a character who might have been *regularly attached* to the department.

The very *existence* of *such a connection*, then, is alone a sufficient foundation for believing, that the design of the arrangement was to secure an *influence* over the paper, the editor of which was so employed. But the circumstances which attend it, explain the nature of it beyond a doubt. That which has been just mentioned, namely, there having been *previously* a clerk in the department, *qualified to render the service*, is a weighty one. The *coming of a new printer* from another state, to institute a *new* paper—his having been appointed a clerk in the department *prior* to his removal to this city—his having been compensated *before* he was even present to satisfy the *appearance* of rendering service;—*these circumstances* give a point and energy to the language of the *transaction*, which render it *unequivocal*. There, perhaps, never was a more *flimsy covering* for the *pensioning of a printer*. Some *ostensible* ground for *giving him the public money*, was necessary to be contrived. The *clerkship of foreign languages* was deemed a *plausible pretext*: but no man acquainted with human nature, or with the ordinary *wiles* of political intrigue, can be deceived by it.

The *medium* of *negociation* between his friend, the *secretary of state*, and Mr. *Freneau*, in order to the institution of his paper, is well known, and documents are possessed which ascertain the person; but they are withheld, from particular considerations. These are the more readily yielded to, because the facts which have been stated, render it *unnecessary* to exhibit them. Those facts must prove, to the satisfaction of every impartial mind, that Mr. *Jefferson* was the INSTITUTOR *and* PATRON *of the National Gazette*.

The complexion and tendency of that Gazette, are sufficiently known. There was no man who loved the government, or was a friend to the public order and tranquility, but reprobated it as an *incendiary* and pernicious publication, and *condemned*, with *indignation*, the *auspices* under which it was *supported*.

It is unnecessary to add what is equally well known, that this incendiary paper *expired* about *the time of Mr. Jefferson's retirement from office.* PHOCION.

* In his letter of 28th August, 1789, he says, speaking of the Bill of Rights—"However, if we do not have them now, I have so much confidence in my countrymen, as to be satisfied that we shall have them, as soon as the degeneracy of our government shall render them necessary."

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

Will the Citizens of Pennsylvania be dictated to and controuled by the Democratic Club of the Capital, in their choice of Electors of President and Vice-President?

The foundation of the late western insurrection was laid in the publications of that club.

Previous to its breaking out—the agents of that club disseminated thro' the interior country their inflammatory addresses.

They stuck them up on trees—scattered them on the road; they filled every public-house with them. They were dispatched in packets by hired men by post and other conveyances. Lies and slanders formed their contents. The result is well known.

The SAME AGENTS OF MISCHIEF are now at work. The expence of printing handbills, &c. will amount to "some thousands of dollars."

The trees on the road, and the door and gate posts of every house through the country is placarded with the lies, abuse and slander of these enemies of the Federal Government.

Let us remember that the machinations of these *same persons*, have cost us one million of dollars, and many lives.

Hand Bills, Post Bills, and Pocket Bills to the amount of one hundred thousand have been already sent off by the members of the club.

If the anti-federal ticket succeeds—who governs the people?

The Democratic Club.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FENNO,

The retirement of George Washington from public life will lead to a crisis of a magnitude so interesting as to demand the serious attention of every friend to his country: for on his successor will in a great measure depend the future peace and happiness of America. If in seasons of profound tranquility, the duties of the important office of President of the United States call for much wisdom, how much more necessary will it be to fix upon a man of talents, virtue, and firmness at this eventful period, when Europe is ravaged with the flames of war, and when the peculiar features that marks the conduct of parties leaves not a doubt of the endeavors which have been used, by interesting the feelings and inflaming the resentment of our citizens, to induce a conduct on our part which must infallibly lead us into a war, ruinous in the extreme, whether attended with victory or defeat. It is not my wish, Mr. Printer, to enter into a comparison of the merits of individual candidates; events are every day arising of an important nature, and which may, between the day allotted for chusing Electors, and their meeting, have a great and leading influence on their deliberations; I only wish to call the attention of my fellow citizens to the importance of a right choice of Electors, and the necessity of their giving their votes on this occasion. The conduct of the two parties in Congress have been marked by a distinction too strong to escape observation. One of them has uniformly opposed the measures of the present Executive Government—the other has with equal firmness, and more success supported those measures. If the opposition of the one had been successfull, its effects must be left to conjecture; but the beneficial effects resulting from the measures adopted by the Executive, are felt by all. It therefore rests with us to determine whether we will chuse for Electors, men who are sensible of the blessings we enjoy, and who will in the choice of President fix on a man who accords with them in sentiment, and who, following the path pointed out by our illustrious President, will consider the preservation of the peace of our country as his most important duty, and our greatest blessing—Or on men whose conduct has been uniformly marked by an opposition to the measures of our present government, and who will naturally chuse for President, a person of opinion with themselves. In a word, you are to determine whether, satisfied with the present situation of your country, you wish the government to pursue their present line of conduct, or by a change hazard the consequences of a system of untried politics, which may be the ruin of your country, but which cannot increase its prosperity.

A. Z.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 29, 1796.

DIED, on Friday, the 21st instant, WALTER MINTO, L. L. D. Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the College of Princeton, New-Jersey.

We have received a complete list of all the American prisoners lately redeemed from Slavery at Algiers, 95 in number; including also the names of those who died at Algiers after the conclusion of the treaty, and on the passage to Marseilles. This interesting document will be published in Monday's Gazette.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Counties of Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Fayette.

Washington and Allegheny district.

Governor—Thomas Mifflin.

Congress—Albert Gallatin,	2322
John Woods,	1079
Thomas Stokeley,	486
Senator—John Hamilton,	2041
Thomas Moreton,	1388

Washington county elects four representatives to the Assembly. The numbers for the respective candidates were as follow:

David Acheson, 1819; W. Wallace, 1772; David Johnson, 1611; Wm. Hoge, 1423.

John Heaton, 963; John Hoge, 864; James Brice, 810; William M'Farland, 633; Samuel Hyde, 435; T. Sedgwick 400.

Sheriff—Thomas Hamilton,	958
Jonathan Leet,	952

Commissioners—John Cotton, Robert M'Cready.

Allegheny County.

Assembly—Samuel Ewalt, John Lucas.

Commissioner—Nathaniel Irish.

Westmoreland and Fayette district.

Congress—William Findley.

Westmoreland County.

Assembly—George Smith, Benjamin Lodge, Michael Ruch.

Commissioner——— Dickey.

Fayette County.

Assembly—John Smille, John Cunningham.

The Connecticut Courant of Oct. 24, says, We hear from New-Haven, that the Hon. Uriah Tracy, Esq. is elected a Senator in the Congress of the United States, in the room of the Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Esq. resigned; and that the Hon. James Hillhouse, Esq. is elected a Senator to serve after March next, his appointment in May last expiring in March. We also hear, that all the old representatives for Congress are re-elected, and that Mr. Dana is the new member.—Mr. Davenport is chosen representative for the next six months, in the room of Mr. Hillhouse.

By the DIANA, captain POTTS, a gentleman received the LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE, of the 19th September—from which the following articles are taken.—

LONDON, September 19.

From the London Gazette, September 17.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 13, 1796.

Copy of a letter from commodore sir John Borlase Warren, K. B. to Evan Nepean, esq. dated on board his majesty's ship La Pomone, Falmouth, the 10th instant.

SIR,

I request you will inform their lordships, that on the 22d of August, at ten A. M. a sail was discovered in the s. s. w. quarter. I immediately dispatched the Galatea after her, who made the signal of her being an enemy's frigate. I therefore fol-

lowed with the reſt of the ſhips, and ſoon obſerved that ſhe was ſtanding in and near the mouth of the Garonne. Captain Keats, however, with much addreſs, cut her off from the entrance, having paſſed, with the Galatea, between the Chevrier bank and the light houſe: the enemy then wore ſhip, and ſtood along ſhore to the ſouthward, being purſued by all the ſquadron, and keeping within half gun-ſhot of the coaſt. The Artois and Sylph, which had been detached to examine two large ſhips that appeared ſuſpicious, continued their courſe in the offing, when, about 9 P. M. the horizon became dark, attended with violent ſqualls of extreme heavy rain, lightning and thunder, ſo as to oblige the Galatea, and this ſhip, who were nearly within ſhot of the frigate, to ſhorten ſail, and keep away at times, and it was ſuppoſed ſhe had bore up, as we loſt ſight of her.

I therefore ſtood with the Anſon to the northward, thinking ſhe might have hauled her wind that way; but at day light, ſeeing nothing of her, tacked, and continued our courſe to the ſouthward, until we diſcovered her run on ſhore, with the loſs of her maſts, within five leagues of Arcaſſon, and the Artois, Galatea and Sylph (who had ſeen her again during the night) at anchor near her, when ſhe was boarded with much riſk and gallantry, by the boats of the Artois and Galatea, under the command of lieutenants Lloyd and Carter.

It was impoſſible to prevent the men from endeavouring to eſcape on ſhore, although great numbers fell victims in the attempt, owing to the great ſurf and ſwell that ſet upon the beach, and of courſe many were drowned.

Her captain, and ſome of the principal officers, with ſeveral Portugueſe priſoners, part of the crews of two Brazil ſhips, taken by the diviſion to which this ſhip (which was named l'Andromaque, a very fine and large frigate, pierced for 48 guns, twelve pounders, moſt of which had been thrown overboard, and her compliment 300 men) belonged, were brought on board the ſhips of this ſquadron, when ſhe was ſet on fire by our people, and completely conſumed before they left her.

The officers and boats crews of the above mentioned ſhips, behaved with the utmoſt activity upon this occaſion.

I have ſubjoined a liſt of veſſels captured & burnt by the ſquadron under my command, as well as the diviſion of the enemy's frigates.

I have the honour to remain, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

A Liſt of Veſſels burnt and captured by his Majeſty's Squadron, under the command of Commodore Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart, K. B. &c. between the 9th of Auguſt, and 10th September, 1796

L'Andromache frigate, 44 guns, 12 pounders but pierced for 48 guns, and 300 men, burnt near Arcaſſon.

La Jean Porte, Gaburre, of 140 tons burthen, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

La Jean de Blaignal, Gaberre, of 140 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

La Liberte, Chaſſe Maree, of 95 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

La Catherine, Chaſſe Maree, of 80 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

La Marie Ann, Chaſſe Maree, of 95 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

Le St Pierre, Chaſſe Maree, of 90 tons, burnt at the mouth of the Garonne.

Le Charlotte, Chaſſe Maree, of 80 tons, loaded with wine and brandy, captured.

Le Veronique, Chaſſe Maree, of 95 tons, loaded with wine and brandy, captured

Sloop, loaded with canvas, taken by the Argus lugger, and Dolly Cutter, on their return from Falmouth, to join the ſquadron.

JOHN WARREN.

La Pomone, Falmouth, September 10, 1796.

A Liſt of the Diviſion of French ſhips on a cruize, to which l'Andromaque, burnt by the ſquadron under the command of Sir J. Borlaſe Warren, Bart. and K. B. belonged.

L'Adromache.—On the main deck 28 guns, twelve pounders; quarter-deck and fore-caſtle 20 guns; total 48, burnt on the 23d of Auguſt, 1796, near Arcaſſon.

La Nymphe.—On the main deck, 28 guns, twelve pounders; quarter-deck and fore-caſtle 16 guns, total 44, cruiſing.

La Decade.—On the main deck 26 guns, twelve pounders; quarter-deck and fore-caſtle 16 guns; total 42, cruiſing.

La Bayonneuſe. On the main deck, 22 guns, 12 pounders; quarter-deck and fore-caſtle 6 guns; total 28, cruiſing.

(Signed) JOHN WARREN.

Evan Nepean, Eſq.

Admiralty Office, September 13.

Copy of a Letter from E. B. Arnaud, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms at Portſmouth, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated September 12, 1796:

I have the honor to acquaint you, that the Antelope cutter, Captain Caſe, in the ſervice of the Cuſtoms at this port, has brought in a French lugger privateer carrying 20 men and well armed, which ſhe captured yeſterday between Portland and St. Alban's.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Cox, his Majeſty's Naval Officer at Harwich, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated September 14, 1796.

Laſt night was brought in here by the Argus revenue cutter of this port, a ſmall privateer, about twenty tons burthen, name Sally, of Blakeney, on the ſtern, laſt from Dunkirk; the whole crew, conſiſting of eighteen men and boys, are now lodged in our gaol. The have it ſeems, taken ſeveral veſſels by concealing all her people except two men and a boy, and having a trawling net and dredge on board, appear like fiſhermen.

Admiralty Office, September 15, 1796.

Extract of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Sir Hyde Parker, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated on board his Majeſty's Ship Queen, at ſea, Auguſt 21, 1796.

Captain Brown has juſt reported to me the capture of La Rochellaiſe Schooner Privateer, of 8 guns and 40 men, commanded by Giſſard, from Rochelle.

Admiralty Office, September 15, 1796.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Peyton, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships in the Downs, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated September 14, 1796

By a letter I have this day received from Mr. Nich. Simmonds, maſter of the Lion armed cutter, he acquaints me, that at ſix o'clock on the morning of the 12th inſtant, Beachy head bearing N. by W. diſtance about three leagues, he deſcried a French cutter privateer within him, and immediately gave chace; the privateer finding that Lion was determined to keep without him, at ſeven o'clock bore down, and after exchanging ſeveral ſhot, ſtruck to the Lion, and proved to be the Turot, four days from Havre-de-Grace, commanded by Bernard Emanuel Turat, having four four-pounders and ſix ſwivels, a number of ſmall-arms, and twenty five men. She had taken nothing during the cruize.

Admiralty office, Sept. 16, 1796.

Copy of a letter from captain Poyntz, commander of his majeſty's ſloop Childers, to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at ſea, off Cape-Barfleur, September 14, 1797.

I beg leave to repreſent to you, for the information of my lords commiſſioners of the admiralty, that being this morning off Cape-Barfleur, I fell in with and captured the French privateer, Le Bon Eſperance, from Cherbourg, of 2 ſwivels and 25 men, out three days, had captured the ſloop Mary Ann, of Queenborough, from Plymouth; which ſloop, from the account of the priſoners, I hope to fall in with. The privateer I have ſent to Portſmouth, under the charge of the Trial cutter, who I fell in with, bound to England, the ſame day.

Childers, at ſea, September 14, ten o'clock, P. M.

Sir,

In addition to my letter of this morning I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, for their lordſhips' information, that this evening I fell in with and recaptured the ſloop Mary Ann, of Queenborough, which was captured on Monday evening by the French privateer Bon Eſperance, and which I captured this morning. The above veſſel is laden with naval and ordnance ſtores, from Plymouth, bound to Woolwich and London. The Trial cutter being not yet out of ſight, I ſhall direct her commander to take charge of her to Portſmouth.

(Signed) S. POYNTZ.

LONDON, September 19.

Mr. S. Brookes who went to the continent with Mr. Hammond is arrived from Vienna.

Some diſpatches were received on Saturday at Mr. Dundas's office in Parliament-ſtreet, from an officer at the Auſtrian head quarters: Col. Crauford, who was the uſual correſpondent of the war-ſecretary, has met the chance of war, having been killed in one of the late battles between the Auſtrian and French armies.

PARIS, 28 Fructidor, Sept. 14.

Drouet is ſtated by his friends to have been killed in the action, and interred without any mark of diſtinction, as a private ſoldier. A pretty trick this: Drouet is very well, and Couchon, who knows it, will, we truſt, now and then think on him.

Bertrand, mayor of Lyons, and one of the executioners of that unfortunate town, and Rigou, are amongſt the arreſted conſpirators.

HAMBURGH, September 7.

On the 4th inſt. Mr. Hammond, the Britiſh Envoy to the Court of Berlin, arrived here on his way back to England.

From the Bruſſels Papers.

VIENNA, Auguſt 29.

The report which prevailed ſome time ago, that a Ruſſian army of ſeventy thouſand men was to take part in the preſent war, has gained farther credit. A column of thoſe troops is ſaid to have already entered Galicia.

HESSE DARMSTADT, Sept. 5.

In the combat near Amberg, the Engliſh Colonel Craufurd loſt his life: he arrived, charged with a miſſion to the Auſtrian army, at the moment while it was engaged with the French. The French General Ney was alſo killed on the ſpot.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

CHARLESTON, October 12.

The following is all that we have been able to obtain of the ſtate of the poll yeſterday evening:—

Repreſentative to Congreſs.

William Smith	499
R. Simons	53

Senator to the legiſlature of this ſtate.

David Ramſay	585
Loſt votes	19

On Monday laſt was executed purſuant to his ſentence, *Will*, a negro fellow, the property of Mr. Pyeat, for ſetting fire to, & burning the houſe of his maſter, ſeven mile from this city.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

BY THE LATE ARRIVALS.

ST. ANDERO (Spain) Aug. 26.

Yeſterday at nine o'clock in the evening the military commanders and civil authorities of this harbour, received orders from the king of Spain to ſeize all the ſhips and effects belonging to the Britiſh nation *(Redacteur 10.)*

PARIS, Sept. 14.

The domiciliary viſits commenced this morning. National guards are placed at the entrance of each ſtreet, whoſe buſineſs it is to inſpect the tickets.—This anſwers no other purpoſe than to confine thoſe to their houſes who do not conform themſelves to the regulations.

The garriſon from Meaux arrived yeſterday to replace or compleat the camp at Grenelle.

Within theſe few days, ſeveral of the members of the revolutionary committees have blown out their brains. Juſtice is anticipated—they ſaw that all the world conſpired againſt them.

Admiral Richery, who ſailed from Cadiz early in Auguſt, and of whoſe deſtination ſo many vague conjectures were formed, arrived at Breſt about the middle of laſt month, with his fleet and four Spaniſh ſhips, that had accompanied him from Cadiz.

General Ney, whoſe name is ſo often mentioned with applauſe in the details of Jourdan's army, during this campaign, was among the ſlain in one of the late battles.

TOULON, Fructidor 15, Sept. 1.

The following is a ſtatement of the naval forces in this harbour, extracted from the Moniteur.

IN THE ROAD.

Names of ſhips of the line.	Guns.
L'Orient,	120
Le Tonnant,	90
Le Formidable,	90
Le Tyrannicide,	74
Le Gemmappe,	74
Le Mont Blanc,	74
L'Aquilon,	74
Le Mercure,	74
Le Generеux,	74
L'Heureux,	74
Le Timoleon,	74
Le Jean Jacques Rouſſeau,	74

IN THE HARBOR.

Four ſhips of the line, three of which are old ones. and the ſuperb William Tell, of 90 guns, now on the ſtocks.

According to the moſt recent letters from Italy, general Wurmſer retreated almoſt cloſe to Botzen. The principal motive of this retreat is, that Tyrol is a country full of plains, from the frontiers of Italy as far as Botzen, below which the mountains riſe as far as Inſpruck; on the right and left there are high mountains, which may be conſidered as the ramparts of the capital of that country.

An Auſtrian Bulletin of the 18th ult. ſtates, that to ſecure entirely the rear of Wurmſer's army from the ſide of Germany, the archduke Charles has given orders to the corps commanded by general Frolich to march towards Tyrol, which has actually been done.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Summary return of the ſubaltern officers and privates of the enemy made priſoners of war by the French army, ſince the 11th Thermidor (July 29) fourth year.

Epochs.	*Places.*	*Num. of men.*
16th Thermidor, Aug. 3,	at Lonado,	4200
17th & 18th do. do.	4th and 5th, at Caſtiglione,	4767
19th do. do.	6th, at Borghetto,	900
Do. do.	at Peſchiera,	850
16th, 17th, 18th, and 22d do.	3d, 4th, and 19th of Aug. at Salo, Stor, and Roque d'Anfonce,	2740
	Total	13,457

At Salo and Lonado, about four hundred Hulan's horſes, and eighty two pieces of the enemy's artillery were taken and brought to the French park; ſeveral pieces of ordnance ſtill remaining ſubmerged in the foſſes are not comprized in the ſtatement.

Two hundred and ten caiſſons or ammunition waggons.

Six ſtand of colours ſent to the executive directory on the 21ſt Thermidor, Aug 8.

The enemy's loſs in killed and wounded is eſtimated at about 7 or 8000 men.

The number of deſerters in Piedmont, and the territories of Venice and Genoa, amounts to ſeveral thouſands; ſuch was the fate of nearly the whole of the column drawn from the Auſtrian army of the Rhine, thirty battalions ſtrong, the flower of the Auſtrian troops deſtined to re-conquer Italy.

Atteſted by the general of diviſion, chief of the ſtaff of the army of Italy.

(Signed) ALEX: BERTHIER.

PARIS, September 7.

The Auſtrian general Wurmſer, who has conſiderable poſſeſſions in Alſace, has been put on the liſt of emigrants from the department of the lower Rhine. He proteſted againſt this proceeding, but the adminiſtration of the department has confirmed his proſcription.

September 8.

A private letter from Rome mentions that the Belvidere Apollo is carefully packed up, and on the point of being ſent off to Paris.—By what rout is it to reach this capital? If by land, it muſt of neceſſity be daſhed to pieces on its paſſage over the Alps, and we ſhall be under the imputation of having deſtroyed a *chef d'œuvre* in the ſtatuary art; if by ſea, it runs the hazard of being taken by the Engliſh, who will have the benefit of it, while the obloquy will attach upon us.

LONDON, September 17.

Yeſterday we received by expreſs the Paris journals to the 15th and thoſe of Bruſſels to the 12th. By an article inſerted in the latter, we are led to believe that Jourdan intended to aſſemble all his different corps at Frankfort, where it is probable his head-quarters are arrived by this time. Some of the letters pretend that Jourdan's retreat is only a ſtratagem, calculated to draw the archduke into a more fatal ſnare than that into which he fell by Jourdan's retreat acroſs the Rhine at Coblentz, in the beginning of the campaign. But we do not concur in this opinion. Jourdan's letters plainly ſhew that he has ſuſtained ſeveral ſevere defeats. We do not think it improbable that either the archduke will cut off Moreau's retreat, or Moreau will cut off the archduke's. Moreau's army now becomes much more an object of intereſt than that of Jourdan. From the banks of the Nab to Rameſberg, the diſtance which Jourdan has retreated ſince the archduke croſſed the Danube at Ingolſtadt, is full 150 miles.

THE PANTHEON,

And RICKETTS's AMPHITHEATRE,

For Equeſtrian and Stage performances, Corner of Cheſnut and Sixth-ſtreets.

THIS EVENING, Saturday, Oct. 29,
Will be preſented,
A variety of pleaſing Entertainments,
EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES,
And Stage Performances.

To which will be added,
The Splendid Pantomime of
DON JUAN;
Or, The LIBERTINE DESTROYED.

Under the direction of Mr. Sully.

Don Juan,	Mr. Sully.
Commandant,	Mr. Tompkins.
Lover,	Mr. Durang.
Fiſherman,	Mr. Coſſie.
Sailor,	Mr. F. Ricketts.
And Scaramouch,	Mr. Spinacuta.
1ſt Fiſherwoman,	Mrs. Durang,
2d ditto,	Miſs Robinſon.
And Donna Anna,	Mrs. Spinacuta.

An accurate deſcription of the Pantomime to be had at the ticket-office.

☞ Days of Performance to be Monday, Wedneſday, Thurſday and Saturday.

*** The Ladies and Gentlemen who ſecure ſeats in the day time, are requeſted to attend punctually at 7, as the performances are ſo arranged as to conclude by 10 o'clock—the doors will open at 6.

☞ Silver Tickets, to admit for the ſeaſon, to be had by applying to Mr. Ricketts at the Pantheon, or at Oeller's Hotel.

☞ Box, 7s. 6d.---Pit, 3s. 9d.

Tickets to be had of Mr. Ford, at the ticket office in Cheſnut-ſtreet, from ten to three o'clock each day.

GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE LIST.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.

NEW-YORK, October 28.

Arrivals at this port.		*Days*
Sch'r Fanny Bridger, Hill,	New-Orleans	30
Brig Rebecca, Brown,	Havre de-Grace	37
Diana, Fairchild,	Norfolk	7
American Hero, M'Dougal,	Madeira	53

Ship Bartington, captain Steward, on her paſſage from Leith to this port, was loſt in the night of the 22d September, off Cape Sables—captain, crew and paſſengers got on ſhore on the iſle of Sables with proviſions.

Sloop Nancy, May, from this port, is taken in the bite of Leogane, by a French privateer.

SALEM, October 18.

On Sunday arrived at this port, the ſhip Henry, captain John Green, from St. Peterſburg, 55 days. Sailed in company with the ſhip Aurora, captain Felt. Fifty leagues to the weſtward of Fair iſland, ſpoke the ſhip Warren, captain Stanton, from St. Peterſburg, bound to New York. Sept. 11, lat. 49, long. 38, ſpoke the ſhip William, capt. Stanford, 44 days out from Liverpool, bound to Portland.

☞ *Advertiſements unavoidably omitted this day ſhall appear in our next.*

☞NOTICE.

THE office of the ſecretary of ſtate of the United States, is removed to the north ſide of North alley, between Market and Arch, and between Fifth and Sixth-ſtreets, the third door above Fifth-ſtreet.

29th October, 1796. 3

Sales of Sherry Wine.

On MONDAY afternoon at 2 o'clock, at William Shannon's Auction Store,
Will be Sold by Auction,
30 *Quarter caſks excellent Sherry Wine.*
WILLIAM SHANNON, Auctioneer.
October 29.

Sale by Auction.

To be ſold on Saturday evening the 5th of November, at 7 o'clock, P. M. at the Merchants' Coffee Houſe.

TWO three ſtory brick houſes with convenient kitchens north ſide of Market, between Seventh and Eighth-ſtreets, each houſe with the priviledge of an alley is 16 1-2 feet front; the lot is 150 in depth.

One two ſtory brick houſe in Zane-ſtreet, commonly called Sugar alley. The houſe is 16 1-2 feet front, on ſaid alley, with a good kitchen; the lot is 90 feet in depth.

One vacant lot, adjoining the ſaid houſe, in Zane-ſtreet, 16 1-2 feet front, and 90 feet deep; at the end of 90 feet the ſaid lot widens 33 feet, and runs back of the Market-ſtreet lots 111 feet, 33 feet wide.

One two ſtory brick houſe and kitchen in Zane-ſtreet, 16 1-2 feet front; the lot 45 feet in depth.

45 acres of excellent meadow land in Greenwich, which will be ſold either by ſmall parcels or 12 acre lots. 50 tons of excellent upland hay. Enquire of

HENRY SECKEL,
GEORGE COOPER,
HENRY SHEAFF,
ABRAHAM WILT, or
EDWARD FOX, Auctioneer.

October 29.

To be ſold by auction,

At the Merchant's Coffee-Houſe, on 4th day, the ſecond of next month, at 6 o' clock in the evening,

The Ship WILLIAM PENN,

Philadelphia built, of cedar and live-oak; burthen about 360 tons; ſhe is in good order, now ready to take in a cargo—This ſhip being well known, it is needleſs giving a detail of further particulars, as any perſon inclining to purchaſe may be informed thereof by enquiring of the Captain on board, Jeſſe and Robert Waln, or

John Field & Son.

The terms of payment will be approved notes at 2, 4, and 6 months.

10th mo. 29th. dtW

On TUESDAY, the 1ſt November, at 7 o'clock, at the Coffee-Houſe,

Will be Sold by Public Auction,

The ſhip DOLPHIN,

Captain George Graham, as ſhe now lies at the Old Diſtil-Houſe Wharf, near the Swedes Church—this veſſel is ſuppoſed to carry 1600 to 1800 barrels—the inventory may be ſeen at the ſubſcribers', and at the Coffee-Houſe.

Footman & Co. Auctioneers,

October 29.

The Subſcribers have for ſale

The following GOODS:

Claret in hogſheads
Do. of the firſt quality, in bottles
Malaga wine
Old red Port do.
Madeira (London particular) fit for immediate uſe.

Philips, Cramond & Co.

October 27. 3

Waſhington Lottery.

The 32d and 33d days' drawing of the Waſhington Lottery, No. 2, are received at the office No. 234, Market-ſtreet, where tickets may be examined.

N. B. Information given where tickets in all the other lotteries may be procured.

October 27, 1796. d

Waſhington Lottery.

The 32 and 33d Days Drawing are arrived at the office No. 147, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Prizes in the above Lottery are exchanged for tickets warranted undrawn.

Oct. 27. tt&s

FOUND,

A ſmall Bar of Iron.

Suppoſed to have been dropped from a dray. The owner may receive it by applying to the Publiſher of this Gazette.

October 27.

Boarding and Lodging

TWO GENTLEMEN may be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging, in a private family and pleaſant part of the city. Apply to the Printer of the Gazette of the United States.

October 11. tt&stf

Juſt Landing,

At South ſtreet-wharf, from on board the ſhip Sedgley, Captain Hodge, from St. Peterſburg,

The following Goods:

Ruſſia Sail Duck, firſt quality.
Do. Sheeting do.
Do. Diaper.
Do. Huckaback.
Do. Craſh.
Do. Mould Candles, 4, 5 and 6, to the lb. of the Engliſh ſize.
Do. White Candle Tallow.
Do. White Soap in ſmall boxes.
Do. Cordage of fine yarn.
Ravens Duck.
Iſinglaſs, 1ſt and and ſort.
Horſe Hair uncurled.
Ruſſia Bar Iron.
Do. Hoop Iron.
Do. Nail Rods.
10 Tons Oakum and Junk.
St. Peterſburg Clean Hemp.

For Sale by

Philips, Cramond, & Co.

October 12.

Printed Calicoes.

JOHN MILLER, jun. & CO.

Have received per the William Penn, in addition to their own aſſorment,

A conſignment of twenty trunks of Calicoes, elegant London patterns; alſo a few caſes of handſome Buttons—Which will be ſold at a ſhort credit, on very reaſonable terms, by the package only.

Oct. 14. dtf

For Sale,

A Complete Font of BREVIER,

ENtirely new, and yet unopened. The weight of this font is about 312 lb. It is from the Foundery of Wilſon & Sons, Glaſgow, and will be ſold at coſt & charges.

Alſo for Sale, a pair of Super Royal Chaſes.

Enquire at the Office of the Gazette of the United States, 119 Cheſnut-ſtreet.

September 27. dtf

Madeira Wine.

A few pipes of Madeira Wine, landing from on board the ſchooner Lucy, Capt. Prows, at Cheſnut-ſtreet wharf, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber.

Robert Andrews,

Oct. 14 mw No. 86, So. Wharves.

City of Waſhington.

SCHEME *of the* LOTTERY, No. II,

FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE

FEDERAL CITY.

A magnificent dwelling-houſe,	20,000 dollars, & caſh 30,000, are		50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & caſh	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & caſh	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & caſh	5,000	10,000
1 caſh prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
20 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
33,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour thoſe who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, ſecuring payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not leſs than 10 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant ſpecimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Waſhington—Two beautiful deſigns are already ſelected for the entire fronts on two of the public ſquares; from theſe prawings it is propoſed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as ſoon as poſſible after this lottery is ſold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner deſcribed in the ſcheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the neceſſary expenſes of printing, &c. and the ſurplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National Univerſity, to be erected within the city of Waſhington.

The Drawing will commence as ſoon as the tickets are ſold off.—The money prizes will be payable in thirty days after it is finiſhed; and any prizes for which fortunate numbers are not produced within twelve months after the drawing is cloſed, are to be conſidered as given towards the fund for the Univerſity; it being determined to ſettle the whole buſineſs in a year from the ending of the drawing, and to take up the bonds given as ſecurity.

The real ſecurities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the Preſident and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

The twenty four gentlemen who by appointment of the late Commiſſioners aſſiſted in the management of the Hotel Lottery are requeſted to undertake this arduous taſk a ſecond time on behalf of the public; a ſufficient number of theſe having kindly accepted, it is hoped that the friends to a National Univerſity and the other federal objects may continue to favor the deſign.

By accounts received from the diſterent parts of the Continent as well as from Europe, where the tickets have been ſent for ſale, the public are aſſured that the drawing will ſpeedily commence, and that the care and caution unavoidably neceſſary to inſure a ſafe diſpoſal of the tickets, has rendered the ſhort ſuſpenſion indiſpenſable,

SAMUEL BLODGET.

§. Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James Weſt & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boſton; of John Hopkins, Richmond; and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. co

To be diſpoſed of,

THE time of a healthy NEGRO WOMAN, who has between four and five years to ſerve: She can be recommended for her ſobriety and honeſty. For particulars enquire at No. 132, Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Auguſt 3. w&ſtf

Mr. FRANCIS,

(Of the New Theatre)

TAKES this opportunity of returning thanks to his ſcholars and to the public. Mr. Francis intends, on his return from Maryland, to open a public academy for dancing, upon a plan entirely new. He flatters himſelf that his attention to his pupils hitherto renders any promiſes of conducting his future ſchemes on the moſt liberal and ſtricteſt terms, of propriety, totally unneceſſary.

N. B. Private tuition as uſual.

June 3 taw

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL will open his ſchool on Monday the 31ſt inſt. at ten o'clock in the morning, at his

Elegant New Ball Rooms,

In Fourth, between Cheſnut and Walnut Streets.

Hours of tuition for young ladies, from 10 to 1 o'clock on Mondays, Wedneſday, and Friday mornings; and for young gentlemen from 6 to 9 o'clock on the evenings of the ſame days.

In addition to a number of new cotillions, he means to introduce a variety of Scotch Reels.

Note. The firſt practiſing ball to be on Tueſday evening, the firſt of November, and to be continued every Tueſday, during the ſeaſon.

For terms, &c, enquire at his houſe, No. 134, Market ſtreet.

Oct. 17. cotf.

This Day is Publiſhed,

By William Cobbett, oppoſite Chriſt-Church,

An Anſwer to Paine's Rights of Man,

By R. Makenzie, Eſq. of Edinburgh.

To which is added,

A Letter to Citizen Swanwick,

By Peter Porcupine.

The whole is dedicated to Doctor Joſeph Prieſtley, Fellow of the Royal Society of London, Citizen of America, and Deputy Elect to the National Convention of France.

Oct. 18.

To be Sold,

The Time of a ſmart, active Negro Lad,

Who has Eleven years to ſerve.

Enquire at No. 58, South Front-ſtreet.

October 18. §

Valuable Real Eſtate,

For ſale at Auction by Caſper Thiell, of Hamburg, late the property of James and William Kinnear.

For ſale by public auction, on the 9th day of November next enſuing, at the ſign of Gen. Waſhington, Wood's tavern, borough of Reading, Berks county, the following real eſtate, viz.

No. 1. A TRACT of land containing 465 acres with allowance for roads, called the Purchaſe, ſituated in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, patented, 18th of Jan. 1788. This tract, of which about 25 acres are cleared, is of good ſoil, ſituated on the Tomagua, or Little Schuylkill, well watered and timbered, on which is erected a good log dwelling houſe and ſtable.

No. 2. A tract of unimproved land, containing 284 acres, with allowance, &c. called Hopewell, patented 28th October, 1790, ſituated in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, ſoil good.

No. 3. A tract of unimproved land, containing 376 acres with allowance, &c. called Hillſburg, patented 28th October 1790, ſituation, &c. as No. 2.

No. 4. A tract of unimproved land, containing 388 acres, with allowance, &c. patented 28th of October, 1786, ſituation, &c. as No. 2 and 3.

No. 5. A tract of land, containing 268 acres, and 52 perches, with allowance, &c. ſituated in Brunſwick townſhip, Berks county, on Tomagua, or little Schuylkill, 5 miles above the town of Hamburg, on which is erected a well finiſhed two ſtory ſquared log dwelling houſe, 27 feet by 35, within the diſtance of 100 perches from a forge, with the advantage of a ferry and public houſe; theſe advantages render this tract very valuable.

No 16. A town lot in Hamburg, encloſed with a poſt and rail, or board fence, containing in front, 60 feet, and in depth 180 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of 7/6 per annum.

No. 17. A town lot in Hamburg, encloſed as no 16, to which it adjoins, being of the ſame dimenſions, and ſubject to the ſame ground rent, on which is erected a log ſtable, 16 by 18 feet

No. 18. A town lot in Hamburg, adjoining to No. 17, a corner lot, fronting on Main and Schuylkill ſtreets, dimenſions the ſame as No. 16 and 17, above deſcribed, ſubject to 10/0 per annum ground rent. On this lot is erected a large 2 ſtory dwelling houſe, 45 feet front on Main ſtreet, by 34 feet in depth on Schuylkill ſtreet, pleaſantly and advantageouſly ſituated for a ſtore.

N. B. The above deſcribed three town lots will be ſold ſeparately or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers.

Conditions of ſale—One third of the purchaſe money to be paid to the ſubſcribers, or either of them in Philadelphia, at or before the expiration of one month from the day of ſale, when a deed of conveyance will be executed; the reſidue payable in 2 equal payments, at 6 and 12 months with intereſt, the payment whereof to be ſecured by mortgage on the premiſes.

James Henderſon,
Frederick Montmollin,
Thomas Rogers,
Joſeph D. Drinker,
} Aſſignees to the eſtate of James & Wm. Kinnear.

September 26. m & th.

STOP THE THIEVES!!!

LAST Wedneſday Evening, October 19, between the hours of 7 and 10 o'clock, the bed room of Mr Ricketts in O'Eller's hotel was entered, either by means of falſe keys, or at the window, by ſome villain or villains, who muſt have been acquainted with the ſituation of the houſe (as the door was found locked after they had committed the theft) who took away from amongſt ſeveral trunks, ONE which contained a valuable part of Mr. Rickett's property, but of which he is not yet able to aſcertain the contents particularly. After bringing the ſaid trunk away, and emptying it of upwards of a thouſand dollars in caſh and bank notes, the villains left it behind the circus, during the time that the performances of the evening were going forward.

It is earneſtly requeſted, that all tavern-keepers on the ſtage roads, and the ferry houſes, as well as all civil officers, may be watchful in ſecuring ſuſpicious perſons, who may have a redundance of caſh, which their appearance would by no means beſpeak them to be poſſeſſed of.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

Will be given for ſecuring the thief or thieves, and a further reward for ſecuring them with the property.

Oct. 21. d.

Mr. RICKETTS

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he will open his RIDING SCHOOL on the 1ſt of Nov. for the inſtruction of Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant accompliſhment of riding and managing their horſes with eaſe to themſelves.

Mr. Ricketts has well trained Horſes for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen for exerciſe, to pay monthly. Pupils to pay by the ſeaſon, or by the leſſon.

Horſes trained to the road or field.

October 24. d

FOR SALE.

A PLANTATION,

ABOUT 12 miles from this City, ſituate in Abington Townſhip, Montgomery County; containing 70 acres, a new ſtone houſe, two ſtories high, 2 rooms on a floor, fire places in each, a ſtone kitchen and ſtone ſpring houſe, over an excellent ſpring of water, a barn, ſtables, ſheds, barracks, &c. A large apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit, about 12 acres of good meadow well watered, and wood ſufficient for fire, and fencing the place. Poſſeſſion may be had the 1ſt of April next. Property in this city will be taken in exchange, or MORRIS and NICHOLSONS Notes in payment. Enquire at No. 37, Arch-Street,

Philadelphia, September 13, 1796. ttſtf

SAMUEL RICHARDET

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentlemen Merchants, that he has this day opened the CITY TAVERN and MERCHANTS COFFEE-HOUSE in the city of Philadelphia:

The Subſcription Room will be furniſhed with all the daily papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, New-York, Boſton, Baltimore, together with thoſe of the principal commercial cities of Europe—They will be regularly filed and none permitted to be taken away on any account.

Tea, Coffee, Soupes, Jellies, Ice Creams, and a variety of French Liquors; together with the uſual refreſhments, will at all times be procured at the bar.

Gentlemen may depend on being accommodated with the choiceſt of Wines, Spirituous Liquors, and the moſt approved Malt Liquors from London and other breweries.

The Larder will be ſupplied with the prime and earlieſt productions of the Seaſon.

Large and ſmall Parties, or ſingle Gentlemen, may be accommodated with Breakfaſts, Dinners, or Suppers, at hours moſt convenient to themſelves—a cold Collation is regularly kept for conveniency, the Bill of Fare to be had at the bar.

The Lodging Rooms will be completely furniſhed, and the utmoſt attention paid to cleanlineſs, and every other requiſite.

☞ SAMUEL RICHARDET will be happy to receive, and execute the commands of his Friends, and the Public at large; and with gratitude for their favours, he pledges himſelf that nothing on his part ſhall be wanting to preſerve that patronage with which he has been ſo diſtinguiſhingly honored.

Philadelphia, April 19. mwf

WATSON'S ANSWER to GIBBON.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for ſale by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

Apology for Chriſtianity,

In a ſeries of Letters, addreſſed to

EDWARD GIBBON, ESQ.

Author of the Hiſtory of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire:

BY *R. WATSON*, D. D. F. R. S. Biſhop of Landaff.

(Price 75 cents bound.)

Watſon's Anſwer to Paine,

To be had at the ſame place.

The enemies of Religion are awake! Let not her friends ſleep.

Sept. 1. mw&tf

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

By J. ORMROD, No. 41, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

(Price 12 1-2 Cents)

The PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the People *of the* United States,

Announcing his intention of retiring from public life at the expiration of the preſent conſtitutional term of preſidency.

September 20. d

Treaſury of the United States.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons who are or may be Creditors of the United States, for any ſums of the *Funded Debt, or Stock, bearing a preſent intereſt of ſix per centum per annum.*

1ſt, That purſuant to an Act of Congreſs paſſed on the 28th day of April, 1796, intitled an act in addition to an act, intituled "An act making further proviſion for the ſupport of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," the ſaid debt or ſtock will be reimburſed and paid in manner following, to wit. "Firſt, by dividends "to be made on the laſt days of March, June and Septem"ber for the preſent year, and from the year one thouſand "ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year one thou"ſand eight hundred & eighteen inclusive, at the rate of "one and one half per centum upon the original capital. "Secondly, by dividends to be made on the laſt day of "December for the preſent year, and from the year one "thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, to the year "one thouſand eight hundred and ſeventeen inclusive, at "the rate of three and one half per centum upon the ori"ginal capital; and by a dividend to be made on the laſt "day of December, in the year one thouſand eight hun"dred and eighteen, of ſuch ſum, as will be then ade"quate, according to the contract, for the final redemp"tion of the ſaid ſtock."

2d. All diſtinction between payments on account of *Intereſt* and *Principal* being thus aboliſhed by the eſtabliſhment of the permanent rule of reimburſement above deſcribed, it has become neceſſary to vary accordingly the powers of attorney for receiving dividends; the public creditors will therefore obſerve that the following form is eſtabliſhed for all powers of attorney which may be granted after the due promulgation of this notice, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that I
of
do make, conſtitute and appoint
of *my true and lawful Attorney, for me, and in my name, to receive the dividends which are, or ſhall be payable according to law, on the* (here deſcribing the ſtock) *ſtanding in my name in the books of* (here deſcribing the books of the Treaſury or the Commiſſioner of Loans, where the ſtock is credited) *from* (here inſert the commencement and expiration of time for which the power of attorney is to continue) *with power alſo an attorney or attornies under him, for that purpoſe to make and ſubſtitute, and to do all lawful acts requiſite for effecting the premiſes, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my ſaid Attorney or his ſubſtitute, ſhall lawfully do, by virtue hereof.*

In Witneſs hereof, I have hereunto ſet my Hand and Seal the *day of* *in the year*

Sealed and Delivered
in preſence of.

BE IT KNOWN, that on the *day of* *before me perſonally came* *within named and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be his act and deed.*

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand and affixed Seal the day and year laſt aforeſaid.

Given under my Hand at Philadelphia, this twentieth day of July 1796, purſuant to directions from the Secretary of the Treaſury

SAMUEL MEREDITH,
Treaſurer of the United States.

July 23. w&ſtf

A Manufactory FOR SALE.

A Valuable SOAP and CANDLE Manufactory, ſituate in a convenient part of the city; the works almoſt new, on an entirely original conſtruction, and built of the beſt materials, and may be ſet to work immediately. Perſons who wiſh to purchaſe, are requeſted to apply at No. 273, South Second Street.

September 13. ttſ tf

NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber, having been reduced in his circumſtances, by ſundry misfortunes, and being thereby unable to ſatisfy his juſt debts, hereby gives notice to his Creditors and to all perſons concerned, that he intends to apply to the General Aſſembly of Maryland at their next ſeſſion to be held on the firſt Monday of November next. for the benefit of an act of inſolvency.

WILLIAM EDMONDSON

Eaſton, 1ſt of the 9th month, 1796. 1awtſſMN

NANKEENS,

Of the firſt quality, FOR SALE BY,

RD. and JAS. POTTER.

For any quantity above Five Thouſand Pieces, a liberal credit will be given R. & J. P.

September 13. T. tf

70,000 Pieces Nankeens,

Of the beſt quality and on reaſonable terms,

FOR SALE BY

Philip Nicklin & Co.

Auguſt 26. dtf

For Sale,

A Three-ſtory BRICK HOUSE and Lot, in Cheſnut ſtreet, between Front and Second ſtreets, in which Meſſrs. James Calbraith & Co. have for many years (and now do) carried on buſineſs.

Poſſeſſion will be given in one month, or ſooner.

For terms apply to WILLIAM BELL, or HECTOR CALBRAITH.

April 21. §

Treaſury Department,

September 28, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the expiration of the firſt day of March next enſuing, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of June, 1797, to the thirty-firſt day of May, 1798 both days inclusive, at the places and within the diſtricts hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oſwego; at Niagara; at Preſque Iſle; at Sanduſky Lake, and on Sanduſky River; at Detroit; at Michilimackinac; at Fort-Franklin; at Pittſburgh; at Cincinnati; at Fort-Hamilton; at Fort St. Clair; at Fort-Jefferſon; at Grenville; at Picque Town and Loramies Store; at Fort Adams; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Steuben; at Fort Maſſac; at any place from Fort Maſſac to the ſouth boundary of the United States on the river Miſſiſippi; at Fort Knox; at Ouiatanon.

If ſupplies ſhall be required for any poſts or places not mentioned in this notice, all ſuch ſupplies ſhall be furniſhed at prices proportioned to thoſe to be paid at the poſts before recited, or as may be hereafter agreed on between the United States and the Contractor.

The rations to be ſupplied are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound two ounces of bread or flour.

One pound two ounces of beef, or fourteen ounces of pork or bacon.

Half a gill of rum, brandy or whiſkey.

One quart and half a pint of ſalt.
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,
} per hundred rations

The rations are to be furniſhed in ſuch quantities, as that there ſhall at all times during the ſaid term, be ſufficient for the conſumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oſwego, for the term of ſix months in advance, and at each of the other poſts, for the term of at leaſt three months in advance, in good and wholeſome proviſions, if the ſame ſhall be required. It is to be underſtood, that the Contractor is to be at the expence and riſk of iſſuing the ſupplies to the troops at each poſt, and that all loſſes ſuſtained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, ſhall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or deſtroyed, on the depoſitions of two or more perſons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commiſſioned officer, aſcertaining the circumſtances of the loſs, and the amount of the articles for which compenſation ſhall be claimed

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treaſury.

Lottery

FOR raiſing ſix thouſand ſix hundred and ſixty-ſeven dollars and fifty cents, by a deduction of fifteen per cent from the prizes, and not two blanks to a prize. viz

1	Prize of	5000 dollars is dollars	5000
1		1000	1000
1		500	500
5		200	1000
20		100	2000
99		50	4950
200		25	5000
2000		10	20,000
5 Laſt drawn numbers of 1000 dollars each,			5000
2332 Prizes.			44,450
4018 Blanks.			
6350 Tickets at Seven Dollars each,			44,450

By order of the Directors of the Society for eſtabliſhing Uſeful Manufactures, the ſuperintendants of the Paterſon Lottery have requeſted the Managers to offer the foregoing Scheme to the public, and have directed them to refund the money to thoſe perſons who have purchaſed in the former Lottery, or exchange the tickets for tickets in this Lottery.

The lottery has actually commenced drawing, and will continue until finiſhed. A liſt of the Blanks and Prizes may be ſeen at the office of William Blackburn, No. 64 ſouth Second ſtreet, who will give information where tickets may be procured.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1796.

J. N. CUMMING,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG,
JONATHAN RHEA,
} Managers.

dtf eo

Waſhington Canal Lottery,

No. I.

WHEREAS the State of Maryland has authoriſed the underwritten, to raiſe twenty-ſix thouſand, two hundred, and fifty dollars, for the purpoſe of cutting a Canal through the City of Waſhington, from the Potomac to the Eaſtern Branch Harbour.

The following is the SCHEME of No. I.

Viz 1	Prize of	20,000 dollars,	20,000
1	ditto	10,000	10,000
7 laſt drawn Tickets, each		5,000	35,000
6	ditto	1,000	6,000
10	ditto	400	4,000
20	ditto	100	2,000
55	ditto	50	2,750
5750	ditto	12	69,000
To be raiſed for the Canal,			26,250
5850 Prizes,			175,000
11650 Blanks, not two to a prize.			
17500 Tickets, at Ten Dollars, -			175,000

☞ The Commiſſioners have taken the Securities required by the aforeſaid act for the punctual payment of the prizes.

The drawing of this Lottery will commence, without delay, as ſoon as the Tickets are ſold, of which timely notice will be given.

Such prizes as are not demanded in ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, ſhall be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Canal, and appropriated accordingly.

(Signed) NOTLEY YOUNG,
DANIEL CARROLL, *of* D.
LEWIS DEBLOIS,
GEORGE WALKER,
WM. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
JAMES BARRY.

City of Waſhington, Feb. 11. §

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO,
—No. 119—
CHESNUT-STREET.
[Price Eight Dollars per Annum.]